TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan : Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 8,40,000 under Demand V. Travancore University.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai (*Quilon* cum *Kunnattur*): Sir, I wish to offer a few remarks in respect of this Demand. The Travancore University and its working is being considered by the public in general with very great attention and therefore I have to point out that the working of the University has to be undertaken in all branches, as early as possible. We are glad to find Sir, that the University has been able to start the Engineering course without incurring any unnecessary expenditure by way of buildings. It is very necessary and useful course, so far as the need of this country is concerned. I wish to make a suggestion with regard to this. I find Sir, with the advent of the working of the Development Director constructions with treated timber is likely to become more popular. It is very necessary to include among the subjects of studies under the Engineering course, the old Thachu Sastra, for which Malabar is justly famous. I find Sir, that though the timber is treated and construction is made with it, on account of want of experience of works with timber, certain difficulties will be found in construction, because they are not worked with reference to experience of the climatic conditions of the country. Not only that, our University, which seeks to preserve our ancient arts and crafts, should give a place for the Thachu Sastra and I hope that matter will be considered very seriously by the University and necessary steps taken to achieve that purpose,

Sir, with regard to the admission to the colleges, I wish to make certain remarks. I find Sir, that the idea of satisfying clamour from outside by admitting a certain percentage of students, not necessarily in keeping with the ideals for which the University stands is still being tolerated, I am not sure that last year's admissions have been made with the declared object of the University to exclude students who are not fit for University courses and that has been strictly adhered to. I can understand the difficulties of the University authorities in this connection. But I have been stressing that point everywhere I could namely that they should not yield to outside clamour and however unpopular this step may be, that must be taken at the earliest opportunity so that the people might get accustmed to the feeling that students who are not absolutely fit to undergo University courses, will have no chance of getting admission into the University classes.

I wish to lay special strees on another point. Under the University, the Malayalam Honourse course has been constituted and

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the first and second batches of studedts of Malayalam classes have come out with their decrees. If these honours graduates are not fit, at least to be employed for the purpose of teaching Malayalam in colleges, I do not know for what they are fit for. Sir, the University in appointing persons for the purpose of teaching Malayalam have not recognised the qualifications of their own students who have gone out of the first and second batches of the honours course—and there are students who have passed in the first class and second class whose claims have been overlooked, and Sanskrit Honours graduates have been taken for the purpose of teaching Malayalam. It may be said that the Sanskrit Honours pupils are able to teach Sanskrit as a language and that they may be utilised for the purpose of teaching Malayalam. The basis of that idea is that anybody who is able to talk Malayalam, who has a working knowledge of Malayalam, is fit enough to teach Malayalam. But with regard to Sanskrit that would not do.

If the University is not satisfied with the standard, they must raise the standard. If the university sends out Malayalam honours graduates, they must atleast be fit to teach Malayalam. If they are not fit to teach Malayalam, I do not know for what else they are fit. If they are not fit to teach Malayalam we must stop the honours course and should not incur expenditure on that account. I do not know whether the plea of economy by appointing Sanskrit qualified hands can be validly urged. I understand that persons with Sanskrit qualifications are sometimes able to talk Malayalam and they may be able to explain certain passages in Malayalam, but for proper instruction to be given in Malayalam in University classes it is necessary that there should be special scientific knowledge of the language. For the purpose of making provision for acting hand or for giving appointments to particular persons a great principle should not be sacrificed.

Another point which I wish to stress is that the University authorities should make up their minds as to whether they are going to appoint ladies in men's colleges or not. If you find that ladies are not able to maintain the discipline in the colleges or that they are not fit enough to take the classes even those people who are already in the colleges should be sent away. Otherwise they should not say that they will not take a qualified lady, on the ground that she is a lady. Does the university authorities think that ladies are not fit to manage College classes in times of trouble? If that is recognised as a fact beyond doubt even those ladies who are already in the staff of the colleges should not be allowed to remain there. We should not allow persons who are unable to maintain discipline

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to remain in the staff. You must put them in places where they can be tolerated. Or you must recognise that ladies are fit to carry on their duties in the Colleges. There must be some uniform principle applied in all cases. With these words I support the demand.

Mr. V. S. Arumukhom Pillai: *Thovala* cum *Agastesswaram*: There is a general feeling among the Tamil speaking population that Tamil is not accorded due recognition in the University curricula. In this matter, as in many other matters, Tamilians are given a stepmotherly treatment. The argument on the side of Government seems to be that for higher studies of Tamil there is the Annamalai University and the Madras University. I remember that the reply of the Pro-Vice Chancellor was to that effect in another place.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: I think it is a very good point for me. I did make that statement on one occasion.

Mr. V. S. Arumukhom Pillai: I think the argument of the Pro-Vice Chancellor was that Tamilians have got facilities in Annamalai and Madras Universities. Sir, Tamilians form about one-sixth of the population of the State. They are the true sons of the soil and they also contribte perhaps a larger share of the revenue of the State than the Malayalam speaking people in proportion to their numerical strength. As citizens of the State they have got every right and privilege as others and therefore Tamil should be given equal importance as Malayalam. I submit that the plea that there are facilities in Annamalai and Madras Universities is no answer to the legitimate demands of the Tamilians. As the Honourable friend Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai has stated, Malayalam Honours course has been opened in the University. I ask, why not a Tamil Honours course also be opened in the Travancore University? Have we not got a right to demand that the Honours course should be instituted for Tamil also? For this the argument of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor seems to be that the University would not get sufficient number of students. This is a lame answer. Nobody opens a class after ascertaing the number of students that will be forthcoming. It will be legitimate and proper if after opening a class it is found that there are not sufficient number of students after waiting for one or two years to close the class.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Is the Honourable member sure that there are qualified people to be appointed as teachers for teaching Tamil in the Travancore University?

Mr. V. S. Arumukhom Pillai: May I in turn ask whether for all scientific and technical studies now opened in our University are there experts available in Travancore and have they

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[Mr. V. S. Arumukhom Pillai.]

recruited only Travancoreans. If proper men are not available in Travancore they are at liberty to appoint men from outside and there-give ample facilities for the Tamil people in the State instead of by asking them to go to Annamalai and Madras Universities. It is not possible for every one to seek higher education in Tamil in the Annamalai or Madras Universities. Therefore what I submit is that the Tamilians have got a right to demand that Tamil must be given as much importance as Malayalam. It is a consolation that you, Sir, have promised to give importance to Tamil as much as Malayalam in the matter of publication of books in all subjects and in the matter of medium of instruction. I hope, Sir, that the legitimate grievances of Tamilians in this matter will be considered and proper redress given. With these words I resume my seat.

Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen മുസ്ലീമിങ്ങളുടെ മതഭാഷയാണ് അറബി. ഹൈസ്കൂൾ ക്ലാസുകളിൽ അറബിപഠിപ്പിച്ചു കോളേജുകളിൽ ചേരുന്ന മുസ്ലീം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് അറബി പഠനത്തിനു യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റി അധികാരികൾ യാതൊരു മാർഗ്ഗവും നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് ആർട്ട്സ് കോളേജിൽ തൽക്കാലം ഒരു അറബി ട്യൂട്ടറെ എങ്കിലും നിയമിക്കണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: I support the demand. I have to inform the House that the Government by some mistake placed the matter of election of two members before this House and two members were elected and I am glad to tell the House that His Highness the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor were pleased to nominate the two members elected by this House to the Senate. As far as the internal affairs of the Senate are concerned these two members have the opportunity to speak in the Senate. Therefore I would confine myself to make only certain requests to the Government on academic affairs.

I am glad that at least in this matter I can endorse every word uttered by the honourable friend Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai I second the appeal for paying greater attention in the matter of the indigenous architectural art known as the Tachusastram so that the indigenous art may not be neglected. I second his appeal that too much of chivalrous consideration should not stand in the way of retaining Professors and Assistant Professors in the Colleges.

Another matter that I appeal to the Pro-Vice-Chancellor is that at least this year he must be pleased to supplement the work of the Department of Education in organising a huge drive against illiteracy as has been organised in some other Province, I mean especially the very efficacious and very efficient method of fighting illiteracy devised by the popular Education Minister of Behar.

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With a number of people on the staff and hundreds of undergraduates and with the very willing co-operation of the Education Department and also non-official agencies, I think during the next mid-summer with a small allowance by the Government a great work could be done in the matter of the spread of adult education.

I am very jealous in the matter of retaining the academic standard of our University. It is not a matter in which we can lower the academic standard for appeasing the popular sentiment. Especially before Travancore University establishes its rightful place among the Universities in India it will be ill for the University to allow the standards to go down too low.

As far as the question of prominence that Tamil ought to be given in the University, my enthusiasm is only next to that of my friend, Mr. Arumukam Pillai Yet I have to say that it is too premature to think of Tamil Honours course in our University. There are other Universities in the Tamil area where there is no dearth of Honours courses and Honours Graduates. Therefore it is our duty primarily to foster Malayalam and bring it to a standard which will be approved of by the other Malayalam speaking areas and then it will be time to think of starting Tamil Honours course. If the Education Department also makes the study of Tamil compulsory in the lower classes and thus creates a Tamil background then it will be time for the Travancore University to set up higher independent course in Tamil. I am one of those who think it is not yet time to start higher courses in Tamil in our University.

I can tell the House for it is known that the Travancore University is working very satisfactorily in all its branches and I anticipate that the Engineering Degree that is started by the University of Travancore will be as good. My own idea is that it will be better than those in any other Indian University. The facilities that are available for the Engineering course in our University are better than the failities that are available in some other Universities.

Now that we have started the University, I appeal to the Government to appoint a few Englishmen to the staff of the College who can talk English with cockney accent.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan : Does the honourable member insist on cockney style of pronunciation ?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : I can tell the Pro-Vice-Chancellor that on the authority Dr. Wyld, the authorit English pronunciation, the cockney style of pronunciation isy accented as the standard of English pronunciation.

Mr. Eric Hall (*Travancore Planters*) : I may inform Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi that as a Scotchman and having considerable experience of cockney style, we Scotchmen find it very difficult to understand that style.

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President. Does the honourable member mean the cockney style of the early Englishman of the 14th and 15th centuries?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Any way I do not want to be caught between the Scotchman and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

President: The question is whether the allusion as parliamentary or not. I suppose the honourable member did not refer the proverb.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: No, Sir. My point is that some Englishman must be appointed as a Professor or Lecturer to teach English so that the correct pronunciation of English language may be retained.

Incidentally I may appeal to the Government to acquire more site for the University. It would be better to acquire the land between the Science College and the Mosque at the Contonment.

President: Order, order. The honourable member may understand that that the place occupied by Mr. Truscott and the compound of 25 acres has been placed at the disposal of the University.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrihnan Tampi: Sir, what I meant was that if the place between the Science College and the Mosque at Cantonment is acquired the University buildings will be on the main road and it will be very impressive to look at. Therefore I request the Government that they will be pleased to acquire the four or five acres of land which I mentioned.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Sir, I also support the Demand. In supporting the Demand I would like to make certain observations. I thought that when a University was started in Travancore it would have affiliated all the Colleges in Travancore. Now I understand that the Ayurvedic College has not yet been affiliated. I do not understand why this College is invidiously kept out of the University. Perhaps there may be ample reasons which we expect to get from the Pro-Vice-Chancellor presently. Sir, I would also advocate the inclusion of "Thachu Sastra" in the Engineering syllabus of the University. We have ample use of this Sastra and as such it can be introduced in the Engineering College. It is not simply to add to the dignity or fame of the University that this oriental science is proposed to be included. Thachu Sastram should be taught in our University in view of its utility. Sir, we have got a Devaswom Department here. And any one who has seen the several temples of Kerala can understand how far this Sastram has developed. The present Engineers in India do not know the A. B. C. of this Sastram. For example Sir, you yourself have seen the

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hexagonal and octogonal and circular roofings of the "Sri Kovils" of the temples. Then there is the "Koothampalam" where all kinds of artistics designs are carved in excellent wood in the most striking manner. If such a piece of art is allowed to die out, it will be a pitty and we will be the poorer by that. Our engineers will have to supervise the construction and renovation of temples of the above description and in order to make them capable for this work as well I strongly advocate the introduction of this Sastra in the syllabus for the Engineering course in the University.

Sir, something was said here in regard to the admission of students in the University. I do not come herewith communal claims, but at the same time I may add that although the University may stand for efficiency and dignity the backward communities should also have their representation in it. For, this, these communities should be treated with some leniency so that they also might be represented, not according to population basis or anything of that sort. Because these communities were all along handicapped in the matter of education it stands to reason that some latitude should be shown to them.

Another thing to which I would attract the attention of this House is the composition of a Lexicon in Malayalam. Every one of us must feel ashamed of the fact that the first Lexicon in Malayalam was not composed by a Travancorean or by any one in Kerala but by a man from Germany, Dr. Gundert.

President: For that matter the honourable member may be informed that the Lexicon in Sanskrit was really composed in Prussia.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Sir, that does not meet my argument.

President: No, not at all. I only gave you an information.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Sir, my point was that due consideration must be given to this question by appointing a committee of scholars for the composition of a good Malayalam Lexicon.

Sir, in regard to the standard of English obtaining in our colleges and schools I have to make a suggestion. Sir, I would also advocate the appointment of a few Englishmen who are real scholars for the teaching or English in our colleges. Now a kind of Malayalam-English is largely in vogue even among many educated people here. The usage "there is no other go" instead of saying "there is no other alternative" has become so very common. I have heard many people, even scholars and men of position, using this. Then there is another expression which is largely in vogue and that

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is "printer's devil" instead of "printer's error". I cannot understand how the devil can enter into the process of printing. 'Devil' in this phrase does not mean 'evil spirit'. It means an 'errand boy'. In the 18th century, it was the custom in England among printers to employ boys to run errands. They were called 'devils'. In this connection I may quote a line from Lord Macaulay from his "Life of Dr. Johnson". In recognition of the meritorious services rendered to the English language, the Tory Government awarded Dr. Johnson, a civil list pension of £ 300 a year. From that time forward Dr. Johnson was above the reach of poverty. With regard to that situation Macaulay observes:—

....."He could sit talking till late in the evening and lounge till ten in the morning without either fearing the *printer's devil* or the sheriff's officer". As my friend said I too shall add that the standard pronunciation is the pronunciation of an educated Londoner.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Sir, I support the Demand. In doing so I wish to make a few observations. There are certain institutions in the State which are not owned by the Education Department or by the University. There is one Commercial School at Alleppey, and there are two Agricultural Schools one at Koni and the other at Kottarakara. I request that these institutions be attached to the University and the standard of education obtained there be raised. Sir, Travancore is purely an agricultural country and the agriculturists of the land carry on their cultivation in the most primitive method. A wholesome education in agriculture should be imparted to the rural population. Even an old agriculturist like myself has to be educated in the matter of cultivating my lands in a scientific manner. Therefore I would request that Government should give their particular attention to this problem and they must introduce courses for agricultural and commercial diplomas in the University.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Sir, I am very grateful to the honourable members of this House who have evinced so much interest in the University and who have expressed their appreciation of the work that it has been attempting to do during the past year In particular, Sir, I could not believe my ears when I heard Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi's speech. We have only to compare the speech which he made this session and in the last budget session. During the last session he sneered and scoffed at the University.

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Sir, a word of personal explanation. I never sneered or scoffed but I only said that it involved a large amount of expenditure and that there was no shame in closing it.

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Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan : But, Sir, those who came to scoff have remained if not to pray, if not to applaud, at least to approve. Now, Sir, one of the important general questions which some of the honourable members have raised is the question of standards of admission to the University. Honourable members have laid stress on the fact that standards must be kept as high as possible in the matter of admitting students. Most people in Travancore have looked upon me as a sort of Herod notorious for the slaughter of innocents. I am therefore surprised and pleased to find that some non official members of this House are out-herod-ing Herod in this matter. First of all let me assure the honourable members that the standards we have fixed for admitting students are higher than the standards obtaing in the Madras University. Those who have made more than three attempts to pass the E. S. L. C. Examination are not admitted though they may possess certificate of eligibility for college admission ; and since 1935 no pupil can appear for the examination more than three times. Similarly in the case of admission to B. A. classes. Those who have made more than three attempts to pass the Intermediate examination are not generally admitted.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai : What about admis-sions in colleges which are not departmentally conducted ?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan : Those colleges have also to a considerable extent fallen into line with the University in this respect. But there are exemptions. Mr. Kesavan said that some leniency should be shown to the members of the backward com-munities. And there is the enormous pressure of parents and guardians. We had to relax this standard to some extent, owing to this pressure. While every body is agreed in the abstract that a high standard should be maintained, in the concrete individual cases, great pressure is brought to bear upon the University autho-rities. Further, Sir, in the School Final certificates we insist on certain higher marks than pass marks. For admission in the Intermediate class the student must obtain 50 per cent in mathe-matics for the I group and 40 per cent in science before he is admit-ted in the II group. In Madras, you will find that any student with an eligible School Final certificate is admitted automatically in one or other of the colleges. In the memorandum I prepared for the Government of India, regarding our University scheme I stated that the maintaining of a high standard is one of our most im-portant and essential objectives. But it is going to be very difficult to maintain that high standard as we are pushed and pressed on all sides. A number of people come to me, every year, high officials, non-officials and retired officials and press for exemption for their

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sons or wards. And the pressure is very great and all the pressure is passed on to me. The pressure is enormous. It is extremely difficult to maintain the high standards which we are very keen on maintaining. I am putting pressure on private colleges also. The managements of the private colleges have been made to understand that for every exemption they must obtain sanction beforehand. In the case of students who were held up for one or two years in succession owing to serious illness, in the case of students belonging to backward communities or those who create a favourable impression of their capacity and intelligence in spite of their failures exemption is granted. Facing, as I do, so many difficulties in this highly important task of maintaining high standards, I feel that my hands are greatly strengthened by the support given to me by honourable members who have spoken on this topic and I am grateful to them for the lead they have given to public opinion in this matter. At the same time, the University will not be able to maintain high standards unless the schools also help. It is on the basis of the reconstruction of the school system that the University will be able to maintain its standards. Government also have to help the University in maintaining high standards. They should reserve the lower posts, the posts on Rs. 20-25 and 25-40 for undergraduates for those who have passed the E. S. L. C. or the Intermediate Examination and refuse to recruit graduates for those posts. Then the rush for degrees will be greatly lessened. I have heard it said that the most important cottage industry in the State is the taking of a degree. While other cottage industries should be encouraged, this cottage industry should certainly be discouraged. The Intermediate and School Final certificates should be made the maximum qualification for a certain grade of appointment. I am rather surprised to find that Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai who is very keen on maintaining high standards in the University is in favour of the amalgamation of English and Malayalam schools. In Malayalam Schools the boys pay 8 annas as school fee while in English Schools he has to pay Rs. 2 to 3 per mensem. If both are brought to the same level what will happen apart from great loss of revenue, is that there will be a rush to the high schools and subsequently to the colleges. Our object should be not amalgamation but a clear differentiation. The Malayalam Schools should have as their aim not a literary and bookish education but a rural and practical education. The literary side of these schools must be considerably reduced, they must be transformed into vacational bias schools which should provide agricultural, handicraft, and other vocational courses. These vocational bias schools in the rural areas

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should have small forms or gardens attached to them where the pupils can be taught agriculture on practical and scientific lines. English schools should serve as the maingateways to the University. The Malayalam Middle School should be a rural school and adjusting itself to the village conditions it should prepare a boy to face the conditions in which he lives. This problem of amalgamation is not so simple or easy. "The same texts are being read here and there. Therefore let us amalgamate them". That won't do at all. The literary side of the Malayalam Middle school should be reduced, rural science should be taught and a vocational bias given to the curricula.

Sir, a number of smaller points were raised during the speeches of several honourable members. I may refer to Thatchu Sastra. That question has been very carefully examined by the Engineering College advisary Committee with the Chief Engineer as Chairman and with other expert members like Mr. Sesha Aiyar. They were of opinion that Thatchu Sastram could not included in the regular curricula of studies of the Engineering College. But a course of University lectures on the subject may be given to the fourth or final year students with advantage. In the carpentary school we have got a man specially trained in Thatchu Sastram, and he is teaching the students there. So far as the P. W. D. subordinates are concerned, I am sure, that the Government, on the recommendation of the University, will be able to make suitable arrangements for training them in the elements of Thatchu Sastram.

Now, as regards the Malayalam Honours course in the University, I have to say that the students who have come out of the Honours course now are not Travancore University products. They have taken the Madras University degree. The Madras Honours course has no Sanskrit in its syllabus. On the other hand, our University Honours course, which was started only last year, has got sanskrit as a subsidiary subject. A sound knowledge of Sanskrit is according to competent opinion an essential qualification for the lecturer who teaches advanced Malayalam. So, the present Malayalam Honours course students will be certainly fit for appointment as teachers in the Malayalam Honours course when they come out of the College. The present Madras University products are not fully competent to run the Malayalam Honours course of our University.

In regards to women lecturers in men's colleges the honourable members of this House seems to have forgotten that we did rather a catastrophic thing a few years ago. We abolished the first grade in the Women's College and that left seven or eight women on our hands. We did not know what to do with them (*Laughter*).

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President: Order, order.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: They had no work in the Women's College. They had to be absorbed in some other college or had to be sent home. So, as a temporary measure, this "monstrous regiment of women" of which Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai complained, came into..... .....

President: I think the honourable member puts that in inverted commas.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Yes sir, it is a well-known quotation.

As for sending out the inefficient women in the colleges, we will certainly do what we can and I will plead with the Director to take some of them in the schools. The policy of taking women in the men's colleges if even there was such a policy has not been a success. During the last year, when there were serious difficulties owing to political agitation, the women teachers were a handicap. We have no regular policy of appointing women in the men's colleges.

With regard to the neglect of Tamil, my friend Mr. Arumugham Pillai is protesting too much. Sir, for the intermediate we had a Tamil course, in group III. For a number of years there was no student at all for that course. Finally we had to drop that. Now comes the cry of instituting an Honours course for Tamil and for the B. A. degree. My friend says 'what does it matter' let us open the courses. What if there are no students? Well, sir, that is not reasonable. Mr. Arumugham Pillai is a Travancorean and he will therefore agree that the resources of the Travancore University which are limited should be applied in the best way possible. He should not allow his love of Tamil, which I also share, to run away with his common sense. It would be very much cheaper for this University to give stipends to promising students taking up Tamil and sending them to Madras or Annamala University where the facilities available for the students of Tamil are much better than we can provide. That procedure will be cheaper and wiser than creating a white elephant here. But, at the same time, it must not be forgotten that there is a genuine place for research in Tamil particularly in regard to antiquities in Kerala. We have created a publication department in Tamil and appointed an advisory committee. I am now waiting for the recommendations of that committee in regard to the work of publication and research in Tamil.

Mr. V. S. Arumukhom Pillai: Sir, may I know why the Tamil Committee has not held its meeting as yet whereas the Oriental Research Committee had met?

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Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: The Chairman of these two Committees and myself are both busy in the Council now. We managed to snatch one evening and hold a meeting of the Malayalam Publication Committee. The other Committee meeting will be held as early as possible.

I thank Mr. P. Balakrishnan Tampi for the suggestion that the University should help the Education Department in organising a campaign to fight illiteracy and starting a big drive towards adult education. At the Inter-University Conference, it was agreed that every undergraduate should be given some training in social service. That matter will be placed before each University and it will come before our Senate. We have to consider the desirability of making a short period of social service or welfare work an essential and compulsary qualification for obtaining a degree. For instance, during the vacation we can send them to the villages to carry on adult education or rural reconstruction work. That is a very important suggestion.

As regards the appointment of Englishmen to teach English, it is extremely difficult to get the best type of Englishmen as professors and it is also doubtful whether our students will be able to get the best out of them. I have been myself a Professor of English, and I believe, Sir, that Indians who know English life and conditions have often proved more successful than Englishmen in teaching English in our Universities.

Our students here are not able to follow an Englishman when he speaks to them. An Indian teacher has generally greater knowledge and keener insight into the needs and difficulties of our students, but I admit there are other advantages in having Englishmen. I am not disparaging their value at all. They are of course very expensive, but with some luck we may be able to get a few who knows English well on cheaper terms.

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Sir, are not the refugees Germans?

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Some of them may know English well.

Then, with regard to the Ayurvedic College, the University will not be able to handle it, because it has no medical faculty attached to it. We are at present concerned only with research work on the quality of some Ayurvedic drugs.

As for the Malayalam Lexicon, I must say that it is a big undertaking. Anyhow, we have made a small beginning with a glossary of scientific terms and within one or two years it will be

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finished. The Tamil Lexicon published by the Madras University cost, I am told Rs. 12 lakhs and took 12 years to be completed. The glossary will prepare the foundations for this big work which will have to be taken up in course of time,

As regards the Commercial School at Alleppey, a committee to consider the question of commercial education has been constituted on the recommendation of the Senate and if that committee recommends that the school should be developed into a University institution the matter will be considered.

The Agricultural Schools cannot be included in the University as they are of a very elementary grade.

Mr. A. T. S. Kaderbhoy (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor has assured that if there are students who want to study tamil the University will be prepared to give them subsidy. Will the Pro-Vice-Chancellor assure that the Government will undertake to send students wishing to take Arabic, since there is no Arabic course for the higher grade in this University?

Mr. C V. Chandrasekharan : It all depends upon what the honourable member means by higher education in Arabic. If the student wants to take Arabic for the B. A., under part II, there are facilities for private tuition here. That is not higher education. But if a really promising student wants to pursue higher Arabic studies and has the necessary equipment for advanced work, this University will certainly consider his application for a studentship, say in the Aligarh University and consider it sympathetically.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 8,40,000 under Demand No. V—Travancore University, was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the grant made.

DEMAND NO. VI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION EXCLUDING FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT, ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE AND LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar : Sir, I beg to move for a grant of Rs. 3,31,454 under Demand No. VI—General Administration excluding Financial Secretariat, Accountant-General's office and Legislative bodies.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : സർ, പൊളിരണത്തിന്റെ കാര്യക്ഷമമായ പ്രവർത്തനത്തിനു ആവശ്യം കരുതേണ്ട ചില സംഗതികൾ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നാണ്, ഈ ഗ്രാന്റ് അനുവദി

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